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anyone can find the natural sine, cosine, etc., of any angle required, so that the sides and angles of a triangle may be solved by arithmetic. The percentage unit is formed as follows: Describe about a circle a square and join the points of contact, which we may take as vertical and horizontal diameters. Divide each side of the square from the point of contact to the extremities into 100 equal parts and number them in opposite directions from the middle to the ends. Then if the center of the circle is joined to each of these divisions the corresponding octants of the circumference will be divided into 100 unequal parts. Any line joining the center of the circle to any one of the octant divisions will form, together with its adjacent quadrant line, a percentage angle and the percentage number of the angle itself will always show the ratio of the departure of that particular inclined line to the quadrant line, from which it is numbered. The length of the quadrant line or radius, multiplied by the central angle number, which is a decimal, will give the length of the perpendicular or tangent.

Mathematics for Agricultural Students. By HENRY C. WOLFF. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. Pp. 309. \$1.50 net.

The aims of the author in writing this book are (1) to train the student to do neat and careful work, (2) to encourage further use of elementary algebra and geometry, (3) to develop the habit of careful and logical thinking, (4) to discover good methods, (5) to show how mathematics is helpful in pursuing other subjects of study. The chapter headings are: graphic representation; logarithms; circular functions; ellipse; slide rule; statics; permutations, combinations and binomial theorem; progressions; probability; small errors; point, plane and line in space; maxima and minima; empirical equations. The student who works carefully through the book will know much more mathematics in a useful form than most farmers.

Elementary Mathematical Analysis. By CHARLES S. SLICHTER. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. Pp. 490.

This book is intended for first-year college students and covers algebra, trigonometry and conic sections. The idea of functionality is prominent throughout and the work is developed in accordance with the twofold plan of, first, grouping the material around the three functions, $y = ax^n$, $y = a \sin mx$, $y = e^x$, and second, of enlarging the elementary functions by fundamental transformations. This in common with other volumes of the Modern Mathematical Texts published by this company shows a freshness in harmony with the trend for improved mathematical teaching.

Constructive Text-Book of Practical Mathematics. By H. W. MARSH. Vol. III., Technical Geometry. New York: John Wiley and Sons. Pp. 244. \$1.25 net.

In the belief that direct contact with demonstrable truth is necessary for the development of reason the author of this book attempts to effect